R H Womble

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864. NO. 129.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month ... [illegible]
" 3 months ... [illegible]
" 6 months ... [illegible]
Weekly paper, 3 months ... [illegible]
" 6 months ... [illegible]

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, April 8.—Northern papers of the 6th have been received from City Point.

Buckingham, the Union candidate, has been elected Governor of Connecticut by 8,000 majority.

The Red river expedition has captured 4,000 bales of cotton.

In the House of Representatives, on the 4th, Henry Winter Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions declaring that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any Republican government, not even Mexico, under the administration of any of the European Powers. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At the election in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 4th, the polls were seized by a Copperhead mob and Mayor Anthony and many of his friends beaten. The military refused assistance. The Copperhead ticket was elected by 600 majority.

The radical candidate for Mayor of St. Louis was elected by 2000 majority.

Gen. Smith will command the troops in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

Gold in New York, on the 5th, 68.

Foreign advices to the 25th received. News unimportant.

Maximillian was to have started for Mexico on the 13th. He refused an interview with Slidell, intimating that the Empire would be strictly neutral relative to American affairs.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Ashbury are dead.

Carnot and Pages, both enemies to Imperialism, have been elected in Paris by overwhelming majorities.

Still Later From the North.

RICHMOND, April 9.—Baltimore papers of yesterday received.

Gold closed in New York on the 6th at 171.

Lincoln has dispensed with the enrolment of negroes in Kentucky on the pledge of Bramlett that the State would furnish 15,000 men without conscription from the black population.

Nothing from the Army of the Potomac, except the accounts of incessant rains.

All the bridges of the Orange and Alexandria road are in danger of being swept away by the freshet.

A large forage train, sent out from Batesville, Arkansas, was captured last week by guerrillas.

The Winthrop House, of Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 6th.

Buckingham's majority in Connecticut is five thousand.

The Republicans have elected candidates in Cincinnati and other cities and towns in Ohio. In Milwaukie the *Democrats* were successful.

The currency bill has been defeated in Congress. Garret Davis' proposition that no negro shall become a citizen of the United States was rejected by a vote of five to thirty-three.

European advices to the 27th received. Four new steel clad steamers, of great speed, are about to leave Liverpool to run the blockade. The *Georgia* arrived at Bordeaux on the 25th. The health of the Pope has improved.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 9.—Fast day was generally observed by this community. The congregations at the several churches were larger than on similar occasions. At night religious services were held at the theatre. The discourse of Burrows, of the Baptist church, was attended by an immense crowd, hundreds being unable to gain admittance.

Yesterday afternoon a locomotive exploded on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, killing the engineer and three others.

Rumors of the landing of Yankees at Newport News are current. Nothing authentic.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 9.—Another heavy rain occurred today.

Reports of the Yankees advancing up the Peninsula are not credited at the War Department.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 7.—Gen. Hardee's sham battle of to-day was witnessed by a large number of ladies, soldiers and citizens, and was a very agreeable affair. The Yankees also had one in front of Ringgold. Their fire was distinctly heard. All quiet in front.

[Very important item. We hope the "copy-right" will not be infringed. —ED. PROGRESS.]

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, April 9.—Fast day was universally observed yesterday. Religious services were held in the different churches and camps.

The enemy fired on our pickets this morning, but made no further demonstration.

It is reported that the Ninth and Fifteenth corps of Sherman's army have gone east. They will be replaced by two others.

Stokes' Brigade of Tennessee Cavalry, captured by Gen. Wheeler and paroled, are again in service without being exchanged. They are murdering all Confederates who fall into their hands. Among their victims are Capt. Bledsoe, 4th Tennessee, and eight Texas Rangers.

Every deserter from our army is sent across the Ohio immediately to prevent the formation of guerrilla bands inside their lines.

From the New York Herald]

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN—ITS IMPORTANCE AND PROSPECTS—GENERAL GRANT ON THE ROAD TO RICHMOND—WHAT IS BEFORE US

We are on the verge of a decisive campaign—a campaign which will bring the rebellion to an end or cover with disgrace and confusion the government and the loyal States. As the opposing armies now stand, all the advantages of numbers, facilities, position and strength, appear to be so overwhelming on the side of the Union that hardly the shadow of doubt disturbs the public anticipations of complete success. From all the indications, however, on the other side, it is apparent that the rebels in this campaign will fight with the energy of despair. It is their last chance. All their forces now estimated at three hundred thousand men in the field—and all their resources are staked upon the coming struggle. They feel and confess that their situation is desperate; but on every side they are preparing for a terrible resistance.

In this view it is a matter of universal congratulation that, [illegible] General Grant [illegible] General Grant. The country is satisfied that this [illegible] is eminently wise and satisfactory, and that [illegible] to secure the [illegible]. The steps already taken by General Grant in the work of reorganizing our armies for active fighting is very encouraging. He puts his most thoroughly tried and approved officers in the most important positions, beginning with the sagacious and intrepid Sherman, as his successor in the command of the great department which stretches from East Tennessee to the Mississippi in one direction, and the Gulf in the other. But the announcement which we accept with the highest satisfaction is that which locates the headquarters of General Grant with the army of the Potomac. With that heroic army we have had from the beginning, the most inviting opportunities offered for a decisive blow to the Davis Confederacy; but the mismanagement of that army, thus far, has been our only serious drawback. Now we may confidently look for better things than costly defeats in blood and treasure, foolish raids, unprofitable marches and counter-marches, and no decisive victories.

We dare say that General Grant has discovered that Richmond is the head of the rebellion, and that a telling blow upon the head is the readiest way to finish it. We suspect that he has found out that the army of the Potomac is able and ready for the work before it, and that the work will soon be entered upon and thoroughly accomplished. We cannot imagine that he comes to sit down on the Rapid Ann and quietly wait for the roads to dry, until all the odds and ends of the rebel armies, from Richmond to South Carolina, are concentrated against him. In any event, however, we are called upon to prepare for a campaign, East and West, which in all human probability will be marked by the most obstinately contested and the most sanguinary battles of the war.

In this view, and considering the momentous consequences involved in the struggle before us, it becomes the duty of the administration, of Congress, of the State authorities of the loyal States, and of their people, without distinction of party, to devote themselves now to the paramount business of the war, and to the exclusion of party politics and Presidential squabbling, at least till the 7th of June. We must succeed in this impending military campaign, or this war for the Union may prove a disgraceful and ruinous failure. We cannot safely go beyond another year, with a yearly expenditure of eight or nine hundred millions of money, and an annual draft from the industrial interests of the country of half a million or more of its most vigorous men. We must bring the rebel lion to the dust this coming summer, or the discontent of the people of the loyal States may ripen into the scenes of violence, discord and anarchy, and our Presidential election of November next may be the end of the chapter.

We would appeal, then, to the party journals and the party politicians of the loyal States to suspend the agitation of the Presidential question until we shall have gained a solid foundation to stand upon. In the interval to June we hope to be able to see our way clearly through the routed columns of Jeff. Davis; but in the meantime nothing is certain, except that the issue of the Presidential contest, if not of the war, remains to be determined by the issue of the approaching campaign against the rebellion.

From the Atlanta Reporter.]

DISCUSSION OF STATES RIGHTS.

The recent remarkable discussion of States Rights provoked by the message of Gov. Brown, has very clearly elicited the fact that however much our people may differ as to policy they are pretty nearly unanimous as to the principle of State Sovereignty. Nothing in the history of the Confederacy has so fully shown, as this discussion, that the people are intensely attached to the doctrine of States Rights, and while nine-tenths of them are arrayed against the course of Gov. Brown as threatening a collision between Confederate and State authority, they have only resisted his policy as a policy. The principle itself is just as dear to them as Gov. Brown; but they think, and wisely think, that this is no time for party excitement and intestine strife.

Ardent men, who are pressing States Rights to an extreme, will not appreciate or even comprehend the course of moderate men. The intensity of their heat is the thermometer by which they measure the warmth of others. But it may be well for such persons to remember that when they adopt a course calculated to make themselves the victims of a great idea, they must not expect cooler and calmer men to enter into their schemes, however much these men may sympathize with their sentiments.

If the Confederate government, through its Congress, or its Executive, or through both combined, commit an error and inflict injury, let the people, as a people, not a fragment of the people as a party, expose the error and the wrong, and demand the abrogation of the evil measure. Such a course will be instantly effective. Neither the Congress nor President Davis would dream of insisting upon any policy to which the people were hostile. To form parties now is simply suicidal. We decline at the moment the issue tendered by the consolidationists. To accept would be to convert the government into a party, and the next step will soon follow, viz: the war itself will become a party measure.

Hereafter none of our people need have any fears as to the strength of the States Rights doctrine in the Confederacy. In this late debate it has evinced its prodigious power quite as much among the moderate men as among its more impetuous champions. Unfortunate as the strife has been in some of its aspects, it has defined the existence and operation of a check on Confederate authority, which that authority can never forget. The argument has done its work well enough. Parties will only undo all that has been done. Henceforth, since even the Congress has adopted the creed we espoused, let no party be named except the party of the whole people against Mr. Lincoln and his vile schemes.

THE PIEDMONT RAILROAD—ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Macon *Telegraph* urges the completion of this road, known as the Greensboro' (N. C.) and Danville connection, and aptly remarks that its importance to the government outweighs at the present juncture that of all the questions combined with which a portion of the people and the press are vexing their souls. After demonstrating the imperative necessity, in a military point of view, of completing this railroad, at any cost and without delay, the *Telegraph* remarks:

The Greensboro' and Danville connection, of which most unfortunately ten miles remain to be completed, would give us an interior route of comparatively new road, through a fruitful and loyal country, 200 miles [illegible] on either hand, is almost a right line from Danville to Richmond; and these ten miles of [illegible] road are suffered to jeopardize the fate of the [illegible], and to depend it upon the precarious chances of holding possession of a long and exposed line of railway on the coast! Is this [illegible] little short of madness?

And what does the reader suppose is the mighty stake upon which the great interests of the Confederacy have been poised for so long? We answer, a question of 19 cents a square yard in grading! More than two years ago the whole road would have been taken by eminent Georgia contractors at 50 cents a yard, which was the Georgia price, but the President refused to give more than 31 cents! They would have carried from 1500 to 2,000 hands to the road, although they refused to bind themselves to finish it in six months, which was what the President of the road then required. Refusing, then, to dig North Carolina clay for nineteen cents less than they were receiving to dig Georgia sand—or to bind themselves to what they might have found impossible, the work has been carried on by the company in such fashion as puts railroad mechanism to the blush, and thus at this critical and momentous period, we are well informed, if left to themselves, the connection will not be made until November, if then.

Now why does the Confederate government or the Secretary of War rest a day in view of the coming perils? That work can be completed in a month if it will take hold of the business.

LET US HAVE IT BY ALL MEANS.—We join the Richmond *Whig* in the hope that some member of Congress will, early in the next session, call for a census of the number of officers, clerks, and attaches, in the employment of the Confederate government in Richmond, and at the various posts throughout the country. The information will form a valuable historic record. It will show the extent of the wasteful expenditure as well as conscript evasion, resulting from the multiplicity of offices, and sub-division of duties in the various departments and bureaux. The returns should exhibit the age, sex, nativity, pay and perquisites of the various employees, and when received should be appropriately classified, and published in pamphlet form for the information of the present and edification of future generations. Let us have the record by all means.

We learn that a gentleman in the Eastern part of the city was robbed of his poultry a few nights ago, and an attempt was made to secure a lot of bacon, which failed. We advise those who have anything to eat to look well to it, for there are thieves about.

From the Richmond Southern Punch.]

PUNCHIANA.

LAMENT OF A HOLDER OF A CONFEDERATE NOTE, DENOMINATION, C.

AIR—Woodman, spare that tree!

O, Memmy! spare this note!
My heartstrings round it cling!
I know each line by rote—
The dear, delightful thing!
Its old familiar *face*—
Grow not *face*-ecious now!—
Time never can erase
My love for it—I vow.

Old note! thou art the last
My pockets long shall hold:
Once in the golden Past
Thou wert the peer of gold!
But now, men name thy doom,
O, must thou funded be?
Thy friend is plunged in gloom,
They *dam* our *current C!*

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

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TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
March 29-4w S. A. LACK.
Confederate copy 4 weeks.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-3awlm

WANTED,

A TENANT FOR A FARM. INQUIRE AT THIS office. Also wanted to hire a negro man or boy.—Bank notes or upon cotton paid, or a share in the crop when made. Also a cook wanted. An elderly woman preferred. April 6-6t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PLANTATION, STOCK, &C., &C., FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF APRIL, ON the premises, we will sell the well known tract of land recently occupied by Jacob Scheib. The land is fertile and well timbered and watered, and situated about 6 miles Northwest of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Jas. Hays, Dr. Forest and others.

At the same time and place will be sold one good Bay Horse, one Colt, 3 years old, one Cow and two Yearlings, Sow and Pigs, Goats, Wagons, Harness, Buggy, Fodder, Plows, Trace Chains, together with sundry other Farming Implements and Household Furniture.

Terms of sale cash. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 8-tf Auctioneers.

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL ENSUING, we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Iron, 2x8 feet—new and recently imported. This affords to Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 5-eod2w Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE,

IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C., NEAR LITTLETON, on the 12th April, 1864, all my perishable property, 40 head of Cattle, 15 Milch Cows, 100 Sheep, Horses, Hogs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tallow, Leather, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and many other things, 14 hhds Tobacco and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash. G. B. ALSTON.
April 1-td
Confederate copy and send bill to advertiser.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred Shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."
J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m
Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TO MACHINIST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE OR TWO GOOD Machinists, at North State Iron and Brass Works. For good workmen, high wages will be paid and *rations* furnished. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

OLD IRON.

50,000 POUNDS OF OLD CAST AND wrought iron wanted immediately, at North State Iron and Brass Works.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN, MY POINTER dog PAT. Pat is eight years old, liver color, and was lame in his right shoulder when he left. I will give the above reward to any one who will return him to me, or for any information that will enable me to get him.
D. McD. LINDSEY,
April 6-5t Kittrell's, Granville Co., N. C.

NOTICE.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.
RALEIGH, April 2, 1864.

ON AND AFTER 3rd INST., THE ACCOMMODATION train on this Road will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock P. M.; returning will leave Weldon at 5 A. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 2.15 P. M.
April 4-6t P. A. DUNN, Gen'l Sup't.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.
—ALSO—
Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEdiately, a negro man. Highest wages paid.
March 31-tf

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CONFEDerate service, a number of Horses and Mules.

Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, or to W. W. PIERCE,
April 2-6t Major and Chief Q. M.

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMbly in May next application will be made for the passage of an act of incorporation for St. John's Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, Kinston, N. C.
April 8-1w*

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE TWENTY-FIVE (25) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,
March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

NOTICE.

Office, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 28th, 1864.

THE TAX IMPOSED BY THE CONFEDERATE States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Stockholders will not give in or pay this tax.
W. J. HAWKINS,
March 31-12t President.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a [illegible] will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

One square of [illegible] or less.

One day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$3 00
Two days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 00
Three days	[illegible]	2 Three weeks	[illegible]	12 00
Four days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	144 00

[illegible] a square, and [illegible]. Advertisements [illegible] will be [illegible] for every insertion.

[illegible] must accompany the advertisements. [illegible] and other notices [illegible] charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance [illegible].

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry T Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J M Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P. Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Details. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post-office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. [illegible].

J. J. Christophers is Clerk and [illegible] City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—[illegible] Chief—[illegible] Deputy Assistant.

K. P. [illegible] Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. C. King, Wood Measurer.

[illegible]

[illegible] Johnson, Wm. [illegible], Wm. C [illegible] [illegible] for the city.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864.

"Will Hurt the Cause."

We hear this remark at least a dozen times a day, (Sundays not excepted,) relative to the running of two candidates for Governor. "We mustn't have any opposition or contest, for it will hurt the cause." Strange logic, indeed, for the same thing was urged by the same presses and politicians two years ago, but there was opposition, and instead of the cause being hurt by the result we have not the remotest doubt but it was vastly benefitted. The election of Vance was a triumph over corruption and fraud and his management of the affairs of his office, though not satisfactory to all his supporters, has been so far superior to what could have been expected had not the Augean stable been cleaned out, that the people can never sufficiently congratulate themselves on the result.

But Gov. Vance has no more right to office than any other citizen, constitutionally qualified to hold it, and don't claim any; and he will be the last to deny any one the right to run against him, or to complain should the people think proper to elect another. He is frank, honest and generous, and desires no privileges over his fellow citizens.

But we are told Mr. Holden ought not to run, for the "contest" will injure the cause. What contest? Mr. Holden's friends are perfectly quiet—they make no fuss—they abuse nobody, and we sincerely hope will not. How then can there be any excitement? Have not the people the same right to go to the polls now and decide between two or more gentlemen for a high office that they had in peace times? The "agitation," the "excitement" and the "contest" is all on the other side, and proceeds from and is kept up by those who denounced Gov. Vance and the Conservatives who elected him two years ago, as unsound, and who are, we honestly believe, the worst enemies he ever had.

But how has it been in other States? There were two candidates for Governor in Alabama, three in Georgia, and two or three in Virginia. The papers and politicians of those States discussed the merits of their respective friends, and the elections all passed off quietly. We have heard of no damage to the cause from "contest" or "agitation" in any of those States, nor has any one else. Why then the huge and cry against Mr. Holden for offering his name? Since 1858 he has been one of the strongest men in the State, before the people, and the pressure on him to become a candidate for the office has been great; and he has the right to run and the people have the right to elect him.

Those who favor the election of Mr. Holden do so because they think Gov. Vance has not been sufficiently zealous in his advocacy of negotiations for peace, and that he submits too readily to the unreasonable demands of Confederate authority. Our people do not want conflict with the government—they have done much and would do more to prevent it—but there are bounds which a sovereign State cannot allow to be crossed by any power without humiliation and disgrace. Georgia is on the right track and occupies a position that her sons can point to with pride. North Carolina has received the kick and cannot resist it, because those who had the power failed to assemble the Legislature at the proper time.

Let us hear no more about "agitation," "excitement" and "contest." The cry is nonsensical, and by making it we only render ourselves the laughing stock of the other States. If two, four or a dozen gentlemen want to run for Governor let them do so, and let the people elect whoever they desire. There shall be no bitterness in the matter as far as we are concerned.

Richmond and Washington.

From present indications we think no one can doubt but the contending parties in the present war are concentrating immense forces between Richmond and Washington for a final struggle, and that the great battle of the war is likely soon to occur along the line of the Rapidan.

The enemy seem to have abandoned all active operations in the West and are rapidly concentrating their forces for another attempt to reduce our capitol; and the fact that Grant and Meade have just been on a visit to Butler leaves scarcely a doubt but the plans are already matured and that their execution will be attempted as soon as their forces can be placed in position. The theatre of war is to be almost entirely in Virginia the coming summer, and either Richmond or Washington must fall.

We are confident that there have been several periods in the war when our victorious army could have been marched into Washington, but the time has never been, in the estimation of our Generals, when the capture of the place would have justified the immense sacrifice of human life. There were times during the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns when this could have been done, if not after the first battle of Manassas; but we wage no war of conquest—we do not desire to burn and sack cities and villages, or to destroy and steal property—we only ask to be let alone. When in Pennsylvania all private property of every character was most scrupulously respected—not a dollar's worth being taken or destroyed without being paid for—our troops even refusing to enter a private lot to quench their thirst without permission; and yet all this is requitted by the most hellish and diabolical plots to sack and burn Richmond and assassinate our President and his Cabinet. We fight to defend our rights, soil, and for liberty, while the enemy seem to wage a war for conquest, spoils and extermination. How long and to what extent will a just God permit them to oppress us?

But is Richmond to fall? Can all the force, all the strategy and all the skill Grant can bring to bear reduce our stronghold? We hope not—in fact if our authorities and the people will but strain every nerve to supply the wants of Gen. Lee's army, we believe there is no danger of such a result; for the noble veterans, victorious on so many fields, will never consent to see the Capitol of their country pass into the hands of our ruthless invader. We have fought them before against great odds, and whipped them, and we must do it again. But whichever government loses the coming battle—if it be a crushing, decisive defeat—will lose their capitol also, for the victory will be followed up [illegible] allow. [illegible] will crowd the [illegible] months.

As the [illegible] are clearing for action let the people stand firm and the [illegible] be active and vigilant. There can be no peace, no attempt at settlement until the smoke of the next great battle shall have cleared away. We would it could be otherwise, for then thousands of our noble veterans whose hearts now throb with the ebbing and flowing life-blood might be saved; but God wills it otherwise. Let us all do our duty and trust our cause to His hands.

Exemption of Magistrates in Virginia.

It seems that Gov. Smith, of Virginia, that venerable old gentleman that boasted in a public speech that he was young enough to meet any Yankee or a *woman*, is determined to put in the magistrates between 18 and 45, in the face of a special claim for their services by the Legislature and the declaration of Adjutant-General Cooper that they are exempt. The *Whig* says:

"The following note is sent to us by the Governor for publication:

"In reference to Justices of the Peace, I shall decline certifying in their favor for exemption where they are under forty-five years of age—entirely satisfied that persons above forty-five can be easily found who are fully competant to the performance of the meagre duties which are left them by the existing war."

"We published the other day the Resolutions of the Legislature bearing upon this subject. They were plainly directed to the Governor. He takes the responsibility of disobeying them. It is not for us to anticipate the action the Legislature may feel called on to take, in vindication of its authority.

"The Resolutions, abridged so as to exclude all other subjects embraced in them, would read about as follows:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That this State claims, as an absolute right, the total immunity from any military service or duty to the Confederate States of Justices of the Peace as indispensible to the performance of the public functions with which they are charged, and to the proper maintenance of the dignity, integrity and efficiency of the State.

"Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby directed to apprise the Confederate authorities that the State claims and requires the exclusive service of those officers, and their immunity from all military service to the Confederate Government."

On which the *Enquirer* remarks:

"In addition to the above extracts from the *Whig* we must say that it is impossible to see how the Governor of Virginia can hesitate "to apprise the Confedate authorities" of the resolution of the General Assembly. The Constitution of Virginia makes it the duty of the Governor to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It will not be pretended that a "resolution" of the General Assembly "directing" the Governor to do a certain thing, is not within the constitutional word "law."

"But, whether the Governor shall certify for exemtion Justices under forty-five, as "directed" by the Legislature, the Secretary of War has paid respect to the Legislature of Virginia, and ordered the exemption of Justices without regard to their age.

"The 11th section of Adjutant General Cooper's instructions for enrolling officers has the following paragraph: "Also the Judges or Justices of any supreme, superior, or circuit court of any State; also, the Judges of Probate, circuit, county or corparation courts; clerk of any court of record, ordinary, sheriff, one tax collector in each county, and recorder of deeds and wills, if there be such an officer existing by law, and such other officers of the State provided by law as the Governor shall certify to be necessary to the proper administration of the State Government." The exemption of "Justices" is no longer dependent upon the Governor's certificate.

Hon. John Bell a Conservative.

Had we not supported Douglas in 1860, we should have supported John Bell, for we were for any national man against Breckinridge or Lincoln, the former the leader of the disunionists South, and the latter the leader of the disunionists North. But Lincoln triumphed, as we knew he would when we saw the dissensions among those who were opposed to him, and war was the result. But even now, amid the gloom, blackness and blood of this horrible revolution the followers of Bell and Douglas and Stephens have cause to congratulate themselves that they were and are on the right side. John Bell, we learn from a Georgia paper, fully and entirely endorses in private conversation, the recent great speech of Mr. Stephens. Both of these great and good men are for Constitutional Liberty.

The Mails.

We have received no mail from the West since Thursday morning last, and none from the East for several days. A mail left this city yesterday morning for the West for the first time in several days.—No train is running between this city and Goldsboro. We do not know the cause of all these derangements of mail and travel, but suppose they are caused by government transportation and that they are only temporary. We make these statements that our patrons may know why it is their papers have failed to reach them. The *Progress* is printed and put in the office here, but beyond that we have no control over it.

* * *

We happen to know that Mr. Holden stands on the same platform that Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens does, and if he be a traitor so are they. He opposes reconstruction or submission, and insists on a vigorous prosecution of the war while the Confederate and State governments shall do all they can to bring the struggle to an honerable termination by negotiation. The Conservatives of Georgia and North Carolina occupy the same identical ground, and as between Mr. Holden, Gov. Brown, and Vice President Stephens there is not the shadow of difference.

* * *

SPIRIT OF THE AGE—John G. Williams, Esq., of this city, has purchased the *Spirit of the Age* newspaper and will continue the publication. Mr. Williams announces himself as Editor and Proprietor, to be assisted by Rev. J. K. Howell. We wish the *Spirit*, under the new proprietorship, a prosperous career.

* * *

Friday last was scrupulously observed by this community as far as any one could judge from outward appearances. The churches were all opened and well attended, and sermons delivered, we suppose suited to the occasion. The streets wore a Sabbath-like appearance and a perfect quiet reigned throughout the day and night. We trust that the whole people are wiser and better for the Fast.

THE PRESS ON THE GREAT SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

Vice-President Stephens.—During the last month of [illegible] been for [illegible] observ[illegible] the progress of an animated [illegible] debate upon the action of the [illegible] Congress and the attitude of the State [illegible]. Having expressed our own opinions briefly yet with plainness, we held it to be no part of our duty to enter the list as a wrangler with a class of men who never did and never will address themselves to a great question with decency. The class to whom we refer are those who, in politics and religion, set themselves up the only orthodox patriots and christians. Possessing the grace neither of liberality nor charity, they conceive their standard the sole rule and precept for a whole people, and are unwilling to admit the honest zeal of the thousands who may differ from them. They do not wish to convince or to be convinced by rational counsel. They become too heated for argument. Unless they cram their pet dogmatisms down one's throat by sheer coercion, they resort to the use of invective.

To do them justice, they are dexterous enough with this vulgar weapon. They brandish a bloody sword above them with great effect, until it falls with a crash like a butcher's axe. They pluck up an imprecation from the gutter of thought, and fling it like a ball of turpentine into the soberest company. The channel of their ideas and their soul is as narrow as a ditch of bilge water and as turbid; and nothing delights them so much as to discover some catchword or slang, and apply it to the matured opinions of thoughtful men, or cast it in among the temperate deliberations of the wise and good. For our own part, we pity far more than we detest these victims of passion and prejudice. They almost always fail in the long run, and only appear to prevail during seasons of excitement, when there seems to be most power in the loudest array of declamation. The popular alarm dies away, and those who are not shrewd enough to be lulled into reason die with it.

The speech of Vice President Stephens, delivered several weeks ago, but only within the last few days made public, will set the pack, which howled so dismally over the Message of the Governor of Georgia, again upon cry. They will be able to find nothing in all its length and breadth but a spirit of factiousness. Its purest expressions will be tortured into peevish discontents; its most practical suggestions be made the theme of loud invectives against the liberty of speech. They will quite forget, in the excess of their fine frenzy, that Mr. Stephens is the second individual in our government; that if one man dies he is our Chief; that he has staked his all upon the result, and is as deep in the mud, if we fail, as Mr. Davis can be in the mire; but above all, will they forget that he is the wisest man living to-day under the Confederate sun. He is a person, in the first place, of an enlightened understanding. He adds to a fine intellect by nature the cultivation of earnest inquiry and long experience. He has been a brilliant actor in public affairs, as well as a close student in his own library. His perceptions are clear; his vision far-sighted; his disposition temperate. No man but a fool can doubt the loyalty of his nature to fixed principles, for, as a citizen and a statesman, he is a man of integrity. He seems to have made the science of government a system of profound research, the good of his people his chief purpose, and, since the advent of the revolution, the success of our cause, the aim of his existence. Had his counsels prevailed, we would have had peace this day. There is no sort of question of it; for they would have given us an army at the start, and both a financial and diplomatic system throughout the war. The modest bearing, the earnest truths, the calm good sense, the sagacious hints, the eloquent pictures and appeals, which gleam among the sturdy issues presented in his late speech, cannot fail to find the heart of all who read them; and he who rises from the perusal of that document and has the bigotry to prase about what is called the "Georgia Platform," proclaims himself as unfit to enjoy a free country as he is to talk politics. The "Georgia Platform," as herein enunciated, is a platform made out of the seasoned timbers of civil liberty, which have braved the winds and the waves of centuries, and not too rotten to bear the bad breath of those who expose the condition of their digestive organs whenever they open their lips.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.]

To the exclusion of all other matter we publish today a portion of the great speech of Vice-President Stephens, of Georgia. It is an effort worthy of the master mind that conceived it. It will send a thrill of joy to every heart in the Confederacy, and will have the effect to crush out the unprincipled demagogues who, fed with government pap, care not, so their pockets are well filled, what becomes of the liberties of the people.

The subsidised press of the Confederacy—those whose columns teem with government advertisements—will doubtless make a puny effort at a reply, but this time they have gotten hold of a statesman. When they attack A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, they attack an intellect as superior to them as gold is superior to the baser metals.

We will have more to say about this speech in a subsequent issue of our paper, after its publication has been completed.

From the North Carolinian.]

Vice President Stephens.—We conclude this morning the unanswerable speech of our noble Vice President in defence of the civil rights of the citizen. We have but time for a few remarks. The subject which he handles so ably—the cause that he defends with such fervor and ability is a cause dear to the heart of every freeman, *Liberty—Constitutional Liberty!*—Why need we be disheartened—our armies are strong, our people are loyal and true, and thank God we have one noble and devoted patriot in this land who in the face of the world can dare to raise his voice in defence of the rights of the State and the civil liberty of the citizen. Who dare assail the noble stand taken by Mr. Stephens? Who dare impute to him at this or any other time—upon this or any other subject, other than the most pure and exalted motives? This speech is a death blow to despotism. The people will take up the cry that has been repeated in the State House in Georgia. The people of North Carolina will repeat the noble sentiments of their honored Vice President, until each State shall echo back the words again, "Give us liberty, as secured in the Constitution with all its guaranties, among which is the sovereignty of North Carolina, or give us death!"

The position of Vice President Stephens is the only true theory of republican government. It is the duty of the people to sustain that grand central idea enunciated by him. The sovereignty of the States and the constitutional liberties of the people must be maintained. And we further say that it is the duty of the people to vote for no man, for any office whatever, either State or Confederate, who does not stand fairly and squarely upon this platform. Let the motto of the people be, "State Sovereignty, Civil Liberty and Independence."

We will have something to say on this subject again.

* * *

Hermes, the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writes as follows:

A curious bit of unrecorded history, said to be strictly true, is this: After Johnston had been wounded, Lee called a council of war. The President entered just as General Lee was exclaiming: "My God! gentlemen, do you intend to fall back to the Gulf of Mexico?" Seeing the President, he explained that all the officers were opposed to his plan of crossing the Chickahominy, and giving battle. If the President would sustain him, he would take the responsibility of ordering the battle. The President did sustain him, and so Lee "saved Richmond."

[For the Progress.]

NORTH CAROLINIANS:—Our country is involved in a most extraordinary and ruinous war. It is laying waste our fairest [illegible] and [illegible] ting, blig[illegible] of every family; and [illegible] by [illegible] destroy[illegible] materially inj[illegible] has been [illegible] shop, the [illegible] physician from his patients, the lawyer from his office, the editor from his desk, and the minister from the pulpit. The son has been torn from the widowed mother's fond embrace, the husband from the wife, and the father from the tender hearts of his little children. [illegible] husbandry is [illegible] war) science and [illegible] more cultivated. In one word, the darkest clouds that [illegible] as a mighty [illegible] upon us.

Our soldiery have been [illegible] State, and [illegible] left unprotected. [illegible] been fortified and garrisoned by our brave boys [illegible] left and exposed to the ravages of the enemy. [illegible] need a man for Chief Magistrate of North Carolina [illegible] usurpation whatever. We need a man of [illegible] pacity, wise to perceive, intelligent to know, firm to [illegible] and decided to maintain our rights. We need a man who has interests in our State, capable of managing his own so that he may know how to take care of ours. We need a man of zeal for our cause, prompt to command, firm to enforce, brave to execute, and of vigorous energy, that he may command the respect of all. We need a man of sobriety, virtue, patriotism, [illegible] and lover of Christianity. Have we THE MAN? We have! And I commend him to you, for your suffrages in your next election, in the person of W. W. HOLDEN. Rally! rally! to his support, and make him the Chief Magistrate of your State, then will she secure the respect due her from her sisters of the Confederacy. The crisis is upon you and it must be met. The difficulties are around you and they must be controlled. The war-storm is howling around you with all its accumulated fury, and you must give to it direction, or desolation is upon you. To meet the crisis, control the difficulties and direct the war-storm you must have THE MAN. That man must have the coolness of valor, the firmness of patriotism and the unconquerable determination of the Christian hero. *We have him.* You have been told that powder and ball, booming musketry and thundering cannon, the sword and bayonet must settle these difficulties. Wisdom will never point to such arbitrament. Gory-handed war, urged on by a vengeful spirit, can never adjust your difficulties. Men who tell you that war is the grand ARBITER of national troubles, have deceived you for three long, gloomy, bloody years of war. Their cry has been and still is the next season, the next great battle, the next victory and our cause is gained, our independence achieved. Can you feel that it is safe to trust them longer?

AMICUS.

MISCEGENATION—WHAT IT MEANS—REMARKABLE CONFESSION OF A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

The Yankees are running mad, says the *Examiner*, in their love for the negro. Not content with sacrificing one million of lives of their own men in this war for the negro, (as confessed by a New York paper)—not content in receiving them "with marked favour" at the President's receptions—not content with riding the same car with them—not content in having them as pall-bearers at the funeral of their great public men, (one of the pall-bearers at Lovejoy's funeral was, according to their own accounts, a negro, formerly a slave)—not content with making soldiers of them, and placing them on a political equality—not content with all this, the Republican party in their wild love for the negro, has inaugurated a chapter in their creed: "Miscegenation"—a wholesale intermarriage of blacks and whites. This is the last and new phase of abolitionism in the North. It is openly and unblushingly avowed—preached even from the pulpit!—It is the new test of Republican faith. To show how rapidly and alarmingly the infamous and disgusting practice is spreading in the North, we copy a portion of an editorial on the subject from the New York *Times*. The reader must bear in mind, when reading the article below, that it is the language, not of a "Copperhead" journal, but of a thorough, out and out Republican journal—an open, voluntary confession of a paper that has never faltered in its support and devotion to the principles of that party, and that has done as much in advocacy of the Lincoln administration and the encouragement of this war as any other paper in the North. Now that it sees ruin and degradation and a level with the negro staring it in its face, it is forced to confess (and a very humiliating confession it is for a Republican paper) that the only quarter to which the country can now look to be saved is the Democratic party. But let no one fail to read this article—let it be circulated in every Southern paper far and wide—let it be read, if necessary, to our army. If there is a man in the whole South that can read this confession below without firing his heart and causing a feeling of shame that we should ever have lived with such a people, then he must be dead indeed to every sense of honor, pride and virtue:

[From the New York Times.]

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

* * * A rage for marrying black people has lately taken possession of the Republican party. The Radicals have carried everything before them, and if things go on at their present rate it is feared that, in three months, every white man who is not connected by marriage with a colored family will be "read out" of the party. The gusto with which the abolitionist go into the insane movement is something at once disgusting and alarming. We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us as to the prevalence of this evil. We will only say that there will very soon be hardly a family in the city belonging to the Republican persuasion which will not be glorying in the possession of a negro son-in-law. It is said, we know not with what truth, that the Union League Club has fitted up a night bell at its door, and keeps a black minister on the premises who marries all couples of different colors at any hour of the day or night. Soon we may expect to hear of duels being fought about some black washer-woman, and crowds of white men thronging the basement of those families who have colored servants in their houses for the purpose of soliciting the honor (?) of their hands.

It is with great reluctance that we speak out our minds in this matter. But we have no hesitation in saying that if we had at the outset conceived it possible that hostility to slavery would ever have led to wholesale intermarriage with negroes the Republican party should never have received any countenance or support from this journal. We owe it to ourselves and to posterity to say that the thing has taken us by surprise. It never entered our head. We now see and confess our error and deplore it.

The question which now naturally suggests itself to every right-minded white man and woman is, where is this thing to end? Whither are we tending? What is to be done to stop this unnatural and detestable movement. For it is as plain as a pikestaff that if it continues there will be soon no whites left in this once great and prosperous country. We shall all be mulattoes, and be afflicted with all the peculiarities, both mental and physical, of that unhappy race. The signs of this great and terrible change already begin to make themselves manifest in our streets; for the most careless observer who walks down Broadway can hardly fail to observe the appearance on a vast number of faces of the well-known brownish tinge. Let that tinge once become general, and then farewell, a long farewell, to all our whiteness.

There is but one quarter—and we are not ashamed to own it—in which, in our opinion, we can look for either help or comfort at this crisis, and that is to the great, old, truly national Democratic party. It has its faults, nobody has been forced to call attention to them oftener than we; but it has never yet proved false to its race, and we are satisfied that whatever can be done now will be done by it to preserve the purity of our blood.

* * *

A VICE PRESIDENT HUGGED!—During Mr. Stephens' late visit to Milledgeville, he was met on the street one day by a warm admirer of his, who was an Irishman. Pat knew Mr. S. by sight, having seen him frequently, but he had never had an opportunity of shaking hands with him. This seemed to Pat to be a good opportunity as both were alone, so halting in front of Mr. S. he [illegible] his hand and said, "How d'ye do Mister Alec Stephens, sure it's meself that wants to spake to ye, for I love ye better than any other man living, and [illegible], Mr. Stephens, it's meself that is afther hugging ye!" Whereupon he clasped Mr. S. in his [illegible] and hugged him to his heart's content.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

* * *

We have several hundred extra copies of the last issue of the *Weekly Progress* containing the great speech of Vice-President Stephens, on hand. Price 25 cents for single copies or $10 a hundred.

[From the [illegible] Register.]

EXPEDIENCY.

There is no word in the language so dangerous to liberty as expediency. It is made to justify, or at least, excuse every departure from principle. It is in perpetual antagonism with principle. It is fatal to [illegible], both in morals and politics. In all countries where public liberty is protected by a written constitution, it is to be expected that some sensibility will be exhibited where a gross violation of the provisions of the organic law occurs. The body politic is supposed to be in a normal condition. Any injury [illegible] be felt.

The [illegible] will know where the knife is driven,
[illegible] quiver where the pincers tear.

[illegible] liberty has never lived and breathed, or [illegible] torpid, that a gross [illegible] of the rights of the people will be tamely submitted to.

The several acts passed by the late Congress, upon [illegible] considered by them in secret session, have now been before the country for some weeks. They have been largely discussed. They have awakened the profoundest interest in the popular heart. Since the doors of the Chamber at Richmond have been thrown open and the doings of the two bodies who held their sittings there, representing the States and the people, have been brought into the broad light of day, surprise has been succeeded by indignation so general as to constitute what may be properly called public sentiment. Scarcely an attempt has been made to justify these measures upon principle. It is urged in vindication of acts unwise, and unconstitutional, that the condition of the country required extraordinary legislation. Measures providing for the obliteration of a currency, which but a few weeks since it was pronounced disloyal to decline to receive, and almost criminal to dispose of for gold; measures providing for taxation, which imposes upon this generation the task of paying the whole burden of the war debt, while it at the same time fights the battles to win independence; measures which stretch the iron hand of military rule over the whole population of the country from the tender age of seventeen up to the trans-mature line of fifty years; measures which sweep away the whole body of law—constitutional and statute—intended for the protection of personal liberty;—these measures which were all passed in inaccessible Chambers, where the members sat hid away from the eyes of the people; these measures, it is insisted, must not be criticised, because we are engaged in a great struggle for our very existence as a people.

It is not expedient to discuss them. And the partisans of power seek to mingle in the grand debate as to public measures so grave as these, personal considerations. They seek to spread through the ranks of the people an apprehension that some jealousy of the administration is the animus to the opposition to laws so ill-considered, as to be absolutely indefensible upon any plea save that of expediency. It is not expedient to oppose any measures of the administration just now. It is not expedient to call in question the doings of those to whom the people have delegated authority. Every principle dear to freemen may be ignored. Every provision of the constitution may be overthrown. The whole powers of a government intended to be complex and guarded by a wise and careful distribution of functions—Executive, Judicial, and Legislative—may be concentrated in the hands of one man, and that man with the command of a powerful army actually in the field; and yet not a word must be uttered against this monstrous persion of authority lest it should be construed into an assault on the administration. In the language of Vice President Stephens: "If we are asked if we are not willing to trust the President?" we reply, "the measure of our trust is the constitution." Surely these great questions may be *discussed upon their* intrinsic merits. It is always expedient to write and speak in behalf of liberty.

Of all people, the people of the South may well dread the doctrine of expediency. That doctrine, like the fruit of the forbidden tree,

"Brought death into the world; and all our woe."

It absolutely destroyed the old government of the United States. With a constitution so noble, so wise, so clear that it was impossible to pervert its true meaning by any sober or honest principle of interpretation, it was ruined by the doctrine of expediency. Strict constructionists were denounced by the majority as impracticable; the revolutions of States jealous for liberty, were so often quoted against the excesss of power, that they became subjects of ridicule. At length Congress did what it thought expedient, and the constitution perished. History, says Bolingbroke, is Philosophy teaching by examples.

Let us learn from the great example which history has so recently furnished.

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